

## ASIANTEE.

## Herald Special Report from the Seat of War.

## Peace Between King Koffee and Queen Victoria.

## African Indemnity in Money and a Retirement from the Coast.

## Commerce Made Free in the Interior to Coomassie.

## Three Kings Submit to the Conquerors.

## HUMAN SACRIFICE ABOLISHED.

## General Wolsley's Official Statement.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 10, 1874.

Mr. Stanley, the HERALD special correspondent at the seat of war in Ashantee, telegraphs the following despatch by way of Lisbon:—

Lisbon, March 9, 1874.

The negotiations for peace between King Koffee and the English government have been completed.

## WHAT KING KOFFEE STIPULATES TO PERFORM.

The Ashantee King agrees to pay fifty thousand ounces of gold; renounces all claim to Adansi and Assin, Denkra, Akim and Wassaw, and will withdraw from Appoloma and the points near the coast under the protection of Great Britain; engages to keep the road free through the bush from Coomassie to the Prah River, promises to protect commerce, to prevent human sacrifice and to keep peace for ever.

MAKING READY FOR SIGNATURE.

Sir Garnet Wolsley has settled the points of the joint stipulation as far as existing circumstances permit.

BRITISH OCCUPATION.

An English garrison is to be kept at Prah.

ECONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

General Wolsley does not expect that the entire amount of the indemnity will ever be paid, but regards the other stipulations of vastly greater importance, and more likely to be adhered to.

## General Wolsley's Report of the Negotiations.

LONDON, March 10, 1874.

A despatch received at the Colonial Office last night from General Sir Garnet Wolsley, dated February 18, says:—

"The King has sent me 1,000 ounces of gold, as the first instalment of the indemnity, with a request for peace.

TREATY MAKING.

"I received his envoy at Fommanah, and sent the treaty to Coomassie for the King's signature.

QUIET IN THE CAPITAL.

"An officer from Captain Glover's force passed through Coomassie on the 10th inst. unmolested, though his escort consisted of only twenty men.

HOME AND HEALTH.

"The last detachment of white troops will embark for home on the 22d inst.

"The sick and wounded are doing well."

## Three Kings Submit to the Conquerors—Koffee's Kingdom Supposed to Have Passed Away.

LONDON, March 10—Midnight.

Additional despatches from the Gold Coast report that General Wolsley recrossed the River Prah on the 15th of February.

Three of the six kings tributary to King Koffee have given in their submission to the British.

The supremacy of the Ashantee throne is considered at an end and the kingdom hopelessly disrupted.

## The Battle of Aboyetum—Desperate Gallantry of the Native Warriors—Severe Suffering of the English Soldiers.

A mail despatch, dated at Cape Coast Castle on the 6th of February, supplies the following interesting details of severe fighting between the Ashantee warriors and the English troops at Aboyetum:—

At Aboyetum, in front of a wide, shallow stream, a strong party of Ashantees attempted to dispute the further passage of the troops, notwithstanding the severe chastisement they had received at Amoaful. They were posted on a rising ground, covered with an impenetrable jungle of underwood, and for a long time the position of the bulk of the detachment could not be made out. As the troops advanced the enemy betrayed himself by delivering a heavy volley, and fire was opened on the troops from the position of the underwood took fire, and the Ashantees could be seen scampering off through the smoke.

During the whole advance the enemy's tactics consisted in a persistent harassing of our forces, and a very large force of Ashantees was observed endeavoring to steal to the rear of the march, and they would probably have succeeded in doing so had a space of open ground which they had come from been effectively covered by the fire of the troops. On being discovered they delivered a scattering fire and retreated in the direction from which they had come. Their object, as became clear a little later on, was to take our little army in the rear, with a wide

stream on the left flank and a morass in front. The Ashantees had been by the constant annoyance of the enemy, the heat and the deficiency of drinkable water. Nevertheless, they kept up their spirits wonderfully, and embraced every occasion of making a dash at the Ashantees with the greatest alacrity. The native carriers were with great difficulty kept to their work, displaying the most abject fear at the first onslaught. Some who were left in charge of wounded men ran away and disappeared in the bush. It is doubtful whether any of the Ashantees had been killed, but they were in deadly terror of the Ashantees, who torture any whom they catch. The enemy never showed in large force within a distance at which could be well reached by small arms. Except in places so densely covered with bush as almost entirely to conceal him from view. The Ashantees fought much to the rear, and were anticipated they would. What most frightened them was the rockets.

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consequence of this wise policy on the part of Colonel Coley was, that on the 16th inst. headquarters became jubilant on receipt of a despatch from the Colonel announcing that he had collected 4,000 men and 1,400 women as carriers, and that 1,200 of them were en route with provisions but a few miles from Prah.

On the 17th, as a consequence of the good news, the Rifle Brigade's first wing arrived at Prah, and soon after every face was beaming bright at the sight of over 1,000 stout, lusty Ashantes marching in loads of rice, sugar, tea, &c., &c., on their heads. On the 18th 600 fellows came in with an additional supply and 500 carriers were sent across the Prah to convey supplies to the advance. On the 19th another force of 500 bearers were despatched across the Prah to convey food to the depots in front. The prospect becomes more and more encouraging. Each day reinforcements and supplies are daily arriving at Prah. As we do not anticipate another breakdown or impediment before the capture of Coomassie it is easy to tell what our future movements will be.

ONWARD TO THE FRONT.

On the morning of the 19th I left Prah, where I had lived for three weeks, for the front. The first day I reached Assaman, twelve miles from the Prah; the second day I arrived at Akrokruma, after a ten miles' march; the third day brought me to Quiza, the base of the famous Ashante hills, on the Ashantee side, and the first real Ashantee village we have seen.

LIFE IN THE GLOOMY FOREST.

The same eternal forest which has enfolded us in its dusky, humid embrace since we left Inquim, near the sea, stretched across the Prah beyond Assaman and Akrokruma, and across the Adansi hills, seldom lit up by the broad, honest face of day, always gloomy, twilight. Occasionally a streak of sunshine stole through depths of leafage and cast silver bars across the path. Cottonwood and teak, bombax and shadon, gigantic brethren of the tropic forest, stood up straight and strong, up-lifting mighty globes of green leaves side by side with the bastard mahogany; and the banian, the mangrove and the wild fig, all strong armed and the Anankins of the vegetable world, nourishing their parasites in the hollows of their branches, and mile after mile, curve after curve, every undulation after another, showed the same unchanging scene. The forest was changing in character slowly. You could not discern the change in the vegetation, nor in the earth, except where the outcroppings of ironstone and granite were to be seen, and where the forest gave out a ringing sound to the stamp of our boots. Somewhere, on our left, a low, bushy hill, and a dark shadow of a hill looming through the forest. The rustling sound of running water over rocks and pebbles told us that we were approaching a hilly country.

UP THE ADANSI.

When I came to Mollies I was at the foot of the Adansi hills, the Ashantee side. The forest was in command of a camp site here, and was constructing a stockade which would command the descent. Rain's artillery, manned by the Ashantees, was also here. A hearty breakfast at the hospitable mess table of Colonel Wood and Captain Purze followed. The Ashantees were then sent to the hills, chief of engineers, and all those bound for the front had many times cause to bless his labors. The original path by which the Ashantees had returned to their own country was a steep, precipitous hill that was almost as steep as a precipice. After half an hour's fatiguing tug up we had surmounted the hill, and the forest was a view which in a country like this may be said to be extensive. The Adansi hills run in a line from east to west separate from each other. The view of the forest was very different. The hills were wooded, the coloring of whose foliage varied only from deep to light green, marked here and there by the dark, almost black, branches of some ancient cottonwood. When we looked at the slopes of the neighboring hills the forest exposed a variety of tree stems, some of silver gray, tall, straight and slender, others rugged and crooked; some tenuous and graceful; others colossal, and dwarfed. Where the tamarind and the baobab were to be seen, and the forest was more picturesque from the tender green of their foliage and the parachute-like expanding of their branches.

ANOTHER CAMP.

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HUMAN SACRIFICES.

In the village of Quiza, where an awful ceremony had taken place—a human being had been sacrificed to invoke the aid of the stolid fetish god against the English. The practice, which is undoubtedly a horrible mutilation before he had finally sunk under his sufferings. The barbarous spectacle of a dead man, had been performed on his mutilated organs exposed, an old gun pointed in his nerveless hands towards the approach from the sea, was what he had been prepared for the death of the warrior, which had been performed with the possession of the entire carcass, sought to increase their possessions by the invasion of the forest. The ceremony was a sacrifice of our most precious fetish deities rest on their heads.

RURAL SCENERY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

As I stood on the crown of the Adansi hill I tried to obtain an extensive view as possible of the forested land which was the object of our journey. The view was not very extensive. The forest was a view which in a country like this may be said to be extensive. The Adansi hills run in a line from east to west separate from each other. The view of the forest was very different. The hills were wooded, the coloring of whose foliage varied only from deep to light green, marked here and there by the dark, almost black, branches of some ancient cottonwood. When we looked at the slopes of the neighboring hills the forest exposed a variety of tree stems, some of silver gray, tall, straight and slender, others rugged and crooked; some tenuous and graceful; others colossal, and dwarfed. Where the tamarind and the baobab were to be seen, and the forest was more picturesque from the tender green of their foliage and the parachute-like expanding of their branches.

DISCIPLINE AND IMPROVEMENT OF ORGANIZATION.

When it might be said that the expedition was verging on an ignominious collapse Colonel Coley's late arrival from England—had devoted himself, since landing at Cape Coast Castle, to studying the transport problem and to analyzing the nature of the negro carrier and his qualifications. He found a most defective system had been followed with them. The poor negroes, loaded down with necessities of war, were in the habit of being driven to the front, untrained, subjected to gross brutality without cause, and, on arriving with their loads at the depots, were compelled to stand for hours in the sun before they got their food. He found, also, that though they were dealt with severely, very little, if any, precaution was taken to prevent desertion. They were permitted to straggle, singly or in companies, along the entire line of march. One or two native policemen, slouching unconcernedly in rear of the straggling carriers, were supposed to be sufficient for 500 or more. A heartless Sandhurst boy, called the Control Officer, received the carriers at his depot, and the subsequent treatment of them depended on the state of his stomach and liver more than upon the importance of the direct discharge of a control officer's duties. Coley's presence at Cape Coast infused a feeling of responsibility into his subordinates. The happy-go-lucky style of doing business